**EXHIBIT B** 

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|   | In Re CALPINE CORPORATION, et al.  |   |
|   | SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, et al.,  |   |
|   | v. 05 Ci v. 10842 (RCC)  |   |
|   | CALPINE CORPORATION, et al.,   |   |
|   | Argument on Motion<br>Defendants.  |   |
|   | x<br>New York, N.Y.<br>January 4, 2006<br>3:30 p.m.  |   |
|   | Before:  |   |
|   | HON. RICHARD CONWAY CASEY District Judge   |   |
|   | APPEARANCES  |   |
|   | MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP<br>Attorneys for Southern California Edison Company<br>355 South Grand Avenue, 35th floor<br>Los Angeles, California 90071<br>(213) 683-9201<br>BY: MARK SHINDERMAN, ESQ. |   |
|   | STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP Attorneys for Southern California Edison Company 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 429-6254 BY: DAVID B. RASKIN, ESQ.                                   |   |
|   | HOGAN & HARTSON LLP<br>Attorneys for Southern California Edison Company<br>875 Third Avenue<br>New York, New York 10022<br>(212) 918-8256<br>BY: DAVID M. POSNER, ESQ.                               |   |
| 25  | SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300   | 2 |
| 1   | 614rsoum<br>APPEARANCES  | ۷ |
| 2<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>4   | PIERCE ATWOOD LLP Attorneys for California Department of Water Resources and California Electricity Oversight Board One Monument Square Portland, Maine 04101  |   |
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           (207) 791-1187
 5
           KEITH J. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.
     BY:
 6
           JARED S. des ROSIERS, ESQ.
 6
7
     LUSKIN, STERN & EISLER LLP
 7
     Attorneys for California Department of Water Resources,
 8
     California Electricity Oversight Board, and Attorney General of
 8
9
     the State of California
           330 Madi son Avenue
 9
           New York, New York
                                 10017
           (212) 293-2700
10
10
     BY:
           MICHAEL LUSKIN, ESQ.
11
     DEWEY BALLANTINE LLP
11
12
     Attorneys for Pacific Gas & Electric Company
           1301 Avenue of the Americas
12
13
           New York, New York 10017
           (212) 259-8000
13
14
     BY:
           DIANNE F. COFFINO, ESQ.
14
     McGUI REWOODS LLP
15
15
     Attorneys for Strategic Energy LLC and Northern California
16
     Power Agency
           1345 Avenue of the Americas, 7th Floor
16
17
           New York, New York 10105
17
           (212) 548-2100
18
     BY:
           PATRÍCK L. HAYDEN, ESQ.
18
19
     KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP
     Attorneys for Calpine Corporation
655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
19
20
           Washi ngton, D.C. (202) 879-5050
20
                                20005
21
           ĴEFFŔEY S. POWELL, ESQ.
21
     BY:
22
22
           MATTHEW D. CANTOR, ESQ.
23
     NI COLE GUERON, ESQ.
     Attorney for Federal Energy Regulation Commission
23
24
24
           U.S. Department of Justice
           33 Whitehall Street
25
           New York, New York
(212) 637-2699
                                  10004
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                      SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
                                 (212) 805-0300
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                (Case called)
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                THE CLERK:
                             Counsel, please identify yourselves for
     the record.
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                                  Your Honor, Mark Shinderman, Munger,
                MR. SHINDERMAN:
     Tolles & Olson, on behalf of Southern California Edison
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               plaintiff and movant.
     Company,
                THE COURT:
                             Good afternoon, Mr. Shinderman.
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                MR. RASKIN:
                              Your Honor, David Raskin, Steptoe &
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               for plaintiff-movant Southern California Edison
     Johnson,
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     Company.
     THE COURT: Mr. Raskin, good afternoon.
MR. POSNER: Good afternoon, your Honor. David
Posner, Hogan & Hartson, for Southern California Edison
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     Company.
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                THE COURT:
                             Mr. Posner, good afternoon.
                                  Good afternoon, your Honor.
                MR. CUNNI NGHAM:
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     Cunningham from Pierce Atwood, for the Southern California
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#### 614rsoum.txt Department of Water Resources and California Electricity 19 Oversight Board. 20 MR. LUSKIN: Your Honor, Michael Luskin, Luskin, Stern & Eisler, for the California parties, that is, the California Department of Water Resources, the California Electricity Oversight Board, and the Attorney General of the State of 21 22 23 24 Cal i forni a. 25 THE COURT: Good afternoon, sir. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 4 614rsoum MS. COFFINO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Diane 2 3 Coffino from Dewey Ballantine LLP on behalf of Pacific Gas & Electric company 4 5 6 7 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, your Honor. MR. HAYDEN: Hayden of McGuireWoods representing Strategic Energy LLC and Northern California Power Agency. We have filed a joinder in the motions of the other parties here. 8 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MR. CANTOR: Good afternoon, your Honor. Matthew Cantor, Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of Calpine Corporation. I would like to introduce my partner, Jeffrey Powell, also of Kirkland & Ellis. I would also like to move his admission pro 10 11 12 13 hac vice. He is a member in good standing of the bars of Illinois and the District of Columbia. I have his pro hac 14 15 motion prepared with a certificate of good standing that we are 16 17 ready to file. MR. POWELL: Good afternoon, your Honor. THE COURT: Your application is granted. 18 19 Go ahead and nplete it. Thank you. Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, may I be heard on a pro hac 20 file the papers to complete it. 21 MR'. POWELL: 22 MR. LUSKIN: 23 motion as well? Michael Luskin. I would like to move the pro hac motions of Keith Cunningham, who introduced himself, and 24 his partner Jared des Rosiers, who is here in this courtroom. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 5 614rsoum 1 They are here from the Pierce Atwood firm in Portland, Maine. 2 They are in good standing and are in the process of filing the necessary fee. Also, on the phone are Martin Goyette, who is the supervising deputy\_attorney general of the State of 5 California, and Irene Tamura, a deputy attorney general attorneys are in good standing in the State of California. Both 6 move their admission. Their papers are also in the works and payment of their fees is being made. THE COURT: Your applications are granted. 9 Thank you, your Honor. Is there anyone else? 10 MR. LUSKIN: THE COURT: 11 12

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20 21 22 MR. POSNER: Your Honor, David Posner again, from Hogan & Hartson, for Southern California Edison Company. Mr. Shinderman and Mr. Raskin have already introduced themselves on behalf of Southern California Edison Company. Mr. Shinderman is a member of the bar of California in good standing, and Mr. Raskin is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia in good standing. We will be filing the appropriate papers and filing the necessary fees. I would move their admission pro hac as well, your Honor.

THE COURT: Your application is granted. If it gets

THE COURT: Your application is granted. If it gets any larger, we are going to have to make up programs, I think.

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#### 614rsoum. txt Everybody is on the record now? All right. Before we get started, who will be arguing for the 24 movants and how much time? I wasn't informed that anybody SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. 25 (212) 805-0300 6 614rsoum called in with any desired time for their argument. 2 MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, Mark Shinderman of Munger, Tolles & Olson. On behalf of the plaintiff movants, I 3 4 5 I require approximately 10 to 15 minutes, probably will start. 10 minutes. THE COURT: That shows good judgment. If that doesn't send a little hint to the rest, then they shouldn't be here. MR. SHINDERMAN: Seven minutes, your Honor. THE COURT: You are getting dearer to my heart every 6 7 8 9 10 mi nute. 11 MR. SHI NDERMAN: Following me, your Honor, California 12 would like to be heard as well as PG&E. l will let Mr. 13 Cunningham and Ms. Coffino indicate how long they anticipate. MR. CUNNINGHAM: Keith Cunningham for Department of 14 Water Resources and Electricity Oversight Board. I would expect that we would take up no more than five minutes, and I will certainly try and move that closer to one or two or three minutes as we go along. 15 16 17 18 THE COURT: Duplication doesn't score anything with 19 20 me, so hit the points you want to make. Go ahead. That will be fine. It will be just the two of you then? MS. COFFINO: Diane Coffino from Dewey Ballantine on behalf of Pacific Gas & Electric Company. We will be arguing as well, but we will try to keep it to under five minutes, maybe three if possible, to move things along. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. 21 22 23 24 25 (212) 805-0300 7 614rsoum THE COURT: It is wonderful as to how it spreads. Now I have to hear from Kirkland & Ellis? 2 3 4 MR. SHINDERMAN: Yes, sir. Jeff Powell on behalf of the debtors, your Honor, and I have just dramatically lowered 5 6 7 the time estimate THE COURT: Oh, you're quick. They always said that about you. 8 9 MR. POWELL: I am editing as I speak. I think ten minutes will be fine. THE COURT: Fine. Good people, who will lead off? MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, again, Mark Shinderman, Munger, Tolles & Olson, Southern California Edison Company. THE COURT: It is in your court. MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, thank you for considering the motion to withdraw on short notice. As you know, the 10 11 12 13 14 15 debtor, Calpine, filed a motion to reject certain contracts 16 that provide purchase of electricity generated from the debtors. These contracts constitute rates filed with and 17 18 19 subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory 20 Commission. 21 22

Resolution of the rejection motion requires, as a predicate, a court to crease two related questions. First, in what form should the motion be resolved? Second, and depending on the answer to the first, what standards should be applied?

To answer these two questions, the Court must SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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8 614rsoum necessarily consider both the Federal Power Act and the bankruptcy code. As such, under 28 U.S.C. Section 157, withdrawal of the reference is mandatory.

If it is OK with you, your Honor, I wish to provide a brief factual background and then a legal analysis to help 2 3 4 5 6 7 frame our discussion. The facts are simple and are not in dispute. prior to Calpine's filing bankruptcy on December 19, 2005, the California Department of Water Resources, which I will refer to 8 9 as "the state," filed an application before the commission seeking an order directing Calpine to continue to supply power under California's contract with Calpine.

On December 20th, Calpine Corporation and its affiliated debtors commenced their bankruptcy cases by filing 10 11 12 13 14 Immediately thereafter, on December 15 bankruptcy petitions. 21st, the next day, Calpine, the debtors, filed motions to 16 17 reject eight power purchase contracts. That motion is scheduled for hearing before the bankruptcy court tomorrow pending resolution of the issue before you today. 18 19 20 In the rejection motion, Calpine indicates that it would like to reject the power purchase contracts so it may sell the energy otherwise committed to the eight parties, counterparties to the contracts, for a higher rate. In 21 22 23 Calpine's own words, they remain willing and able to commit to sell that power to either the same parties or new parties at a 24 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 9 614rsoum higher price. In fact, in their moving papers, Calpine indicates that there will not be a disruption in the 3 electricity supply because the energy will remain available. 4 5 Seen in this light, this case is about attracting a higher Yesterday, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order, which they designated an order providing interim guidance, in which the commission indicated that --6 8 9 THE COURT: Does that have any legal significance? 10 What does that mean? MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, we asked that very 11 12 question amongst ourselves earlier, and the answer is there is none. There was no proper proceeding, there was no evidentiary hearing, and there was no opportunity to be heard. 13 14 15 THE COURT: Was there an application made by you on the 19th of December or one of your number?

MR. SHINDERMAN: Yes, your Honor. An application was made by the State of California, the California Department of Water Resources, on the 19th. On the 20th, when the bankruptcy 16 17 18 19 20 case was commenced --THE COURT: Nothing happened at FERC as a result of 21 22 that application, is that correct? 23 MR. SHI NDERMAN: That's correct. The next day they filed the bankruptcy? 24 THE COURT: INDERMAN: That's correct. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. 25 MR. SHI NDERMAN: (212) 805-0300 10

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TRO?

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THE COURT: And the following day they applied for the

MR. SHI NDERMAN: That's correct, your Honor. Page 5

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THE COURT: Let me ask you a question. I don't mean to knock you off stride. Do you believe this Court has the power to strike down the TRO that the bankruptcy court has i ssued?

MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, I believe this Court has the power to withdraw the reference to both this pending motion --

THE COURT: Withdraw the reference, that is a separate Short of withdrawing the reference, does this Court questi on. have the power?

MR. SHINDERMAN: I have not briefed the issue, your Honor, but I do not believe that the Court, sitting in its appellate capacity, which that would be, has the power to

reverse a TRO. A preliminary injunction -THE COURT: If we were to suspend the reference, then
of course we could deal with it, is that correct?

MR. SHINDERMAN: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would it be your intention to go back to

the FERC if the reference was suspended? MR. SHINDERMAN: Absolutely, your Honor. In fact, one of the issues we have is that most of the parties that are appearing before you today as movants never had an opportunity SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to make any submission to the commission precisely because the automatic stay precluded them from doing so, and then the TRO prevented them from proceeding any further. That is precisely That is precisely one of the implications of the motion to withdraw the reference. That is how we propose to proceed, in part.

THE COURT: Have any of you ever seen such a letter as the FERC issued yesterday?

MR. SHI NDERMAN: Your Honor, just by an informal poll of counsel in the last two hours, since we got together, we This is an order providing guidance. We have seen

decisions of FERC, we have seen rulings from FERC, but we have not seen an order providing guidance.

THE COURT: It was kind of interesting that they thought that they could tell the district court what their jurisdiction was. That kind of interested me. Nonetheless, go Nonetheless, go on.

MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, we thought it was interesting for other reasons as well. In that order providing interim guidance, the commission stated three things:

(1) that the bankruptcy court here should consider the public interest in deciding whether Calpine may reject these eight power purchase contracts;
(2) that the commission should be given an opportunity

to solicit comments about that public interest; and

(3) that the commission should be given an opportunity SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 to present its conclusions about the public interest to the 2 3 bankruptcy court.

Far from clarifying the issues in the underlying matter before you today, the FERC's guidance underscores why withdrawal of the reference is mandatory.

To address the two questions that I posed at the outset, what forum should ultimately decide the rejection motion and what standard should be applied, a court must Page 6

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necessarily consider two competing statutory frameworks, the bankruptcy code and the federal Power Act.

Bankruptcy Code Section 365 provides that a debtor may reject an executory contract. According to the debtor, Calpine, in their briefs before the bankruptcy court, the standard to be applied in their rejection decision is the business judgment of the debtor. Public interest need not be considered, external factors need not be considered, the input of the commission need not be considered. The only thing that is relevant, according to the debtors, in reliance on Orion Pictures and other cases, is that the business judgment of the debtor had been properly exercised.

The Federal Power Act, however, has a different scheme for resolving disputes such as this. Calpine entered in the contracts at issue, the eight purchases power contracts, pursuant to its market-based tariffs it filed with the commission. As such, the contracts, together with Calpine's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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market-based rate authorization, constitute filed rates.

Under the Federal Power Act Sections 201, 205, and 206, filed rates are the subject of the commission's plenary and exclusive jurisdiction. Under Section 205 the commission alone has the power to prescribe rules and regulations under which rates may be administered and modified. Likewise, under the filed rate doctrine announced by the Supreme Court, wholesale power sales agreements under the commission's jurisdiction are not mere contract; they can be changed only by the commission, in accordance with Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act. Likewise, an agreement subject to the commission's jurisdiction must be respected by the courts. A collateral attack on such agreement is prohibited. The decision of the commission may only be reviewed by the circuit court.

This is an important statutory scheme. Section 1 of the Federal Power Act says the commission's jurisdiction exists to protect consumers, who are typically not the parties, the counterparties, to such agreements. That stands in marked contrast to the bankruptcy code, where the debtor, in an attempt to maximize its estate, looks to its business judgment, what benefits the estate only, not the public interest.

Your Honor, the decision of FERC, the guidance provided, is troubling for a number of reasons. It starts with the assumption that the Mirant case under the Fifth Circuit is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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binding on it. It is not. As the debtor in its opposition papers points out, Mirant not is the law of this circuit. According to the debtor, the only standard that is relevant is the debtor's business judgment.

In FERC's guidance, FERC says the public interest must be considered and that the commission must be afforded an opportunity to both consider that public interest and present it to the bankruptcy court. Again, the debtor here says under the bankruptcy code that that, too, is irrelevant.

The other interesting issue here is the factual

The other interesting issue here is the factual position in which we find ourselves. In the Fifth Circuit the Mirant court said, and the debtor Mirant conceded, that if the action to reject the contract was solely about changing the Page 7

filed rights, then indeed the commission would have exclusive jurisdiction.

Here, the commission did not have any factual record. The factual record adduced by the affidavit of Mr. Pizzoli was appended to the debtor's motion to reject the contract. In other words, the only facts in this case of what the debtor's inventions are were first presented to the bankruptcy court and have never been before the commission.

But in his affidavit Mr. Pizzoli indicates, as I mentioned at the outset, that Calpine remains ready, willing, and able to sell power, just at a higher price. In Mirant, ir contrast, the debtor had committed to purchase energy from SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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other parties and then overcommitted. It didn't need all the energy it was under contract to purchase. It wasn't about renegotiating a filed rate. It was about freeing itself from a contract that was no longer necessary. Here, in contrast, Calpine says it remains ready, willing, and able to sell the power into the marketplace.

Your Honor, also of interest, in the Mirant case the district court did withdraw a motion of the reference to the bankruptcy court, both the motion to reject the contract and a related adversary action. Although the Fifth Circuit reversed the district court's ruling on certain points, the Fifth Circuit did not rule that withdrawal of the reference was inappropriate.

Finally, your Honor, this Court, in its NRG decision, found that indeed the commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, has exclusive jurisdiction over attempts to change, modify, or alter rates that are on file and subject to the commission's jurisdiction.

Where that leaves us, your Honor -- consistent with my promise to keep this to seven minutes -- we have two issues that a court needs to decide: What forum must make the decision on the rejection motion, and what standard: Public interest, business judgment, how do we administer the public interest, how does it get heard? Those two issues must be resolved.

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To resolve those two issues, a court must necessarily consider both the Federal Power Act and the bankruptcy code, because the presence and interplay of those two statutes, the bankruptcy code and nonbankruptcy federal law 28 U. S.C. Section 157(d), mandates withdrawal of the reference.

Finally, your Honor, I would note that in the alternative, and as noted in the papers, permissive withdrawal of the reference would also be appears to the test that

Finally, your Honor, I would note that in the alternative, and as noted in the papers, permissive withdrawal of the reference would also be appropriate to the extent that the parties need guidance on what the applicable standard is. The bankruptcy court, according to the debtor's papers, should only apply the business judgment. FERC's guidance, rulings from other jurisdictions, rulings from this court, suggest that FERC has a role, if not an exclusive role. So fashioning a standard at the very least is required.

For those reasons, your Honor, Southern California Edison respectfully requests that the Court withdraw reference of the motion.

THE COURT: I take it, bottom line, that what you are Page 8

suggesting is the actions of your opponents are an attempt to pull an end run.

MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, without casting aspersions, I would suggest that the filing --

THE COURT: We use such fundamental language here in New York. We are getting ready for a playoff game. We have to get down and dirty here. I think you folks from Washington SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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22 23 have some sort of a contest in the South someplace. "The gais here. With that said, I believe you in kinder words are "The game" suggesting that is the course here.

MR. SHI NDERMAN: Your Honor, we believe that the timing of the bankruptcy petition was influenced in part by the submission of the state to the commission trying to seek, in effect, a ruling that no matter what happens in the future, the debtor must continue to supply power to the state of Cal i forni a.

THE COURT: Certainly the time line is interesting. I will try and help everybody stick to their schedules. Who is next?

MR. CUNNI NGHAM: Judge, this Keith Cunningham for the Department of Water Resources --THE COURT: Yes, sir.

Yes, sir.

MR. CUNNI NGHAM: -- and California Electricity Oversight Board. I will try to keep my remarks brief and focus on the second issue that we believe requires consideration of nonbankruptcy federal law, that being the standard of review if the jurisdiction question comes out that the bankruptcy court has some role to play in rejection of a FERC jurisdictional power contract.

To do that, if the Court would like, I would like to spend a few moments briefly outlining the history of the energy crisis and how the Department of Water Resources contract came SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to be and the important provisions that were included within that contract to address issues that arose during the energy cri si s.

It is still included in your time limit, THE COURT: to give you a slight history of this.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: As I said, I will keep it brief with that in mind.

The California energy crisis was precipitated by a sudden and extraordinary increase in the level of prices in 2000-2001 for power purchased in California spot electricity At the time of crisis, California's utilities, such as Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas & Electric, were required to purchase their entire supply of power on the spot market.

The extraordinarily high prices in the spot market, combined with the inability of investor-owned utilities to recover the difference between the price of the spot market power and the price they were entitled to recover from the rate payers, ultimately caused Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas & Electric to be unable to purchase the power they needed to keep the lights on in California.

In response, the California legislature and the governor signed into law emergency legislation that authorized Page 9

the Department of Water Resources to step into the breach and 25 purchase power, including to purchase power under long-term SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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power purchase agreements. Long-term contracts entered into by the Department of Water Resources were entered into to reduce the state's reliance on the spot market by assuring a reliable supply of electricity for California's retail end use customers.

One of the contracts that was entered into during this time was the original version of the contract that is before the Court in Calpine's motion to reject. That contract was subsequently renegotiated after multiple parties in the state of California, including the California Attorney General and the Electricity Oversight Board, initiated actions both before FERC and in state court seeking to recover on claims that arose out of the energy crisis in the market manipulation that has been so widely reported in the media.

Those claims included a request by the Electricity Oversight Board and FERC to rescind the long-term contracts entered into by the Department of Water Resources as well as claims for refunds for excessive prices charged during that time period by the sellers.

To its credit, Calpine was the first seller to step to the table and to renegotiate its long-term contract as part of a global settlement to settle those claims. In consideration for the releases that it gained from the state parties, it agreed to enter into the contract that is now before the Court on the motion to reject by Calpine.

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That contract is not a plain vanilla power purchase agreement. It has several unique features that were inserted into the contract specifically for the purpose of addressing

the shortcomings of the California market.

First, and most notably, there is a special condition called special condition 3. That condition requires Calpine to deliver 1,000 megawatts of power into California from generation Calpine owns outside of California in periods of moderate to high demand. Special condition 3 requires Calpine to deliver power to sellers not just in the market but from Calpine's western generation assets when the supply is tight.

Third, when the supply is tight, as specified in the contract, it requires Calpine to bid unutilized power from its western generation assets into the California spot market at just and reasonable rates. Nothing in California law would require Calpine to meet these obligations with respect to generation outside the California. These are strictly contractual provisions to make sure that during tight supply conditions Calpine would run its western generation assets and deliver power into California rather than another western state.

A second unique feature in this contract is special condition 4. That provision addresses the lack of generation capacity in the state of California. It commits Calpine to a schedule to build new generation in California and gives the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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Department of Water Resources the ability to take over or step into the shoes of Calpine to finish those projects if Calpine fails to meet certain defined benchmarks that are set forth in the contract.

In short, these provisions are all geared to addressing the shortcomings of the California market during energy crisis: Lack of capacity and the overreliance on the spot market.

Now Calpine is coming before the bankruptcy court seeking to reject this contract, and they are saying, notwithstanding our own admission before FERC recently and the FERC filing, that the Mobil-Sierra public interest standard of review governs this particular contract; notwithstanding the Federal Power Act, we can reject this contract even though California needs the power that we are providing under this contract.

It is not just the power itself, because Calpine has said to the court that we will continue to provide that power. It is the fact that these unique provisions commit Calpine to providing that power into the California market from western generation assets that are outside of California.

The Federal Power Act necessarily must be reviewed by this Court to determine what standard applies to Calpine's attempt to cease performance under the Calpine contract with the Department of Water Resources. Congress has seen fit in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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the Federal Power Act to give FERC exclusive jurisdiction over the sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and authority to pass upon any changes that are proposed in the rate charged classification or services provided for in a wholesale power purchase agreement.

Resolution of the issues in this case necessarily requires substantial and material consideration of the Federal Power Act and the many Supreme Court and other decisions interpreting the Federal Power Act to give effect to those provisions with respect to rates, terms, conditions, and changes thereto. For these reasons, we believe that the reference should be withdrawn and that these important issues should be decided by a district court. THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Who is next?

Di ane Coffino, your Honor, on behalf of MS. COFFI NO:

Pacific Gas & Electric Company. I just want to hit on a couple of points. I will try not to duplicate.

The first point is that this hearing is about a motion to withdraw the reference. In deciding that, you have to decide a couple of issues. That is, whether resolution of the rejection motion requires substantial and material consideration of nonbankruptcy federal law.

We submit that it does, because this Court, in order to decide the rejection motion, has to determine what the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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intersection of the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court under 2 the bankruptcy code, how that intersects with jurisdiction of the commission under the Federal Power Act and, depending on how that decision comes out, what the standard is to be applied Page 11

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to a rejection or a request to cease performance under an energy contract.

A lot of the debtor's arguments in the papers it filed today, this afternoon, really go to the merits. They argue that under the merits the commission has no jurisdiction. That is not what is before the Court. We have a view about that. If given the opportunity, we will present that view to you. But that is not what is before the Court today.

As you are aware, case decisions are driven by facts. As some of the co-movants have pointed out, the Mirant court facts were very different from the facts presented here. It is not how the debtors describe the Mirant court case in their papers. But even if Mirant were controlling here, and even the debtor's acknowledge that it is not when they attempted to disavow the Mirant case for the public interest standard, I think that the decision here would come out the same whether you applied the reasoning in NRG or under the Mirant standard.

Under Mirant, the Fifth Circuit made clear that the Federal Power Act does preempt a breach of contract claim when that breach of contract claim is motivated by a change in rates or a desire for a change in rates. If there is some other SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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rationale, such as there was in Mirant where there was an oversupply and the contract wasn't needed at all at any price, that is different. But that is not what our case is.

The debtor's arguments on the public interest standard are equally unconvincing. They argue that the fact that Mirant held that the public interest standard shall apply and that FERC urges the same result, that a public interest standard must be considered here, does not present a conflict but in the Second Circuit it is the business judgment rule.

Your Honor, that begs the question. You have to answer that question. And in order to do that, you have to consider the Federal Power Act and its implications on a debtor's request to reject. That is grounds for mandatory withdrawal of the reference.

In the end, one thing is clear. The Mirant court and this court in the Enron case, Cal PX Enron case, said that withdrawal under these circumstances was mandated. The fact that the jurisdictional question ultimately was answered differently by the Fifth Circuit does not in any way alter the propriety of the district court's decision to pull up the case and withdraw the reference. In fact, when the Fifth Circuit remanded, it remanded to the district court.

In the end, your Honor, we submit that the reference should be withdrawn and we urge you to do that today, because of the pendency of the hearing tomorrow before the bankruptcy SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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court. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you

THE COURT: Thank you so much, ma'am.

MR. POWELL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jeff Powell
on behalf of the debtors. I want to start with the question
your Honor asked, which is, is the reason that the debtors
filed for bankruptcy due to the filing of the California
parties' complaint before FERC? The answer is absolutely not.
Absolutely not.

I think everybody agrees, your Honor, that the test
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here for withdrawal is whether --

THE COURT: The timing is interesting, don't you

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MR. POWELL: As your Honor may know, it is not part of the record, but there was litigation in Delaware chancery court as to ownership of certain assets of the company. It was that litigation and the chancery court's ruling, and I think the appellate court's ruling, that dictated this filing.

THE COURT: When did that litigation take place?

The first two weeks in December, I MR. POWELL: believe. That is what drove this filing, your Honor, not the fact that the California parties filed a complaint before FERC one day before we filed for Chapter 11. A bankruptcy filing of this size cannot be turned around and done on a dime just because one of these parties filed before FERC the day before. So I want to correct any misimpression there might have been SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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The test, I think we all agree, for mandatory withdrawal is whether there is a material and substantial conflict between the bankruptcy code and other, nonbankruptcy federal laws. I would submit, with respect to both issues raised by the movants, there is no such conflict.

With respect to the FERC jurisdiction issue, the FERC itself made very clear yesterday that there is no conflict between the Federal Power Act and the bankruptcy code. strongly disagree with the statement earlier that that order has no significance whatsoever. That order was a statement of the FERC's position here.

THE COURT: Have you ever seen one before? No, sir. I am not an energy lawyer MR. POWELL:

though.

THE COURT: Neither am I.

MR. POWELL: That order was a statement of FERC's It was also, your Honor, a statement of FERC's s. In that order, FERC made very clear that it has no act here. It discussed the Mirant Fifth Circuit case position. intentions. intent to act here. at length. It said that it was going to follow that authority and said that it would not act here, that it would not supplant the bankruptcy court's authority to authorize the rejection of an energy contract. THE COURT:

But they offered to shape the factual SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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record to the court, did they not?

MR. POWELL: Yes, sir, with respect to the rejection standard.

THE COURT: Rather than doing it themselves, but they would shape it.

MR. POWELL: They indicated they were going to receive submissions from interested parties and then make a submission to the bankruptcy court as to the standard of rejection, which I want to get to.

With respect to the jurisdictional issue itself, FERC made very clear that it was adopting the holding in Mirant that the Federal Power Act does not preempt section 365, and the reason is because rejection does not impact the filed rate. These parties may have claims for damages, but, as Mirant made

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           very clear and as the FERC order yesterday cited, those damage
           calculations will be based on the filed rate.
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                                                                                                                           That, your
           Honor, is a statement of the FERC's position with respect to
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                                 ion. I would submit that that should be dispositive. In addition, the Mirant Fifth Circuit decision should
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           j uri sdi cti on.
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           also be dispositive.
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                                 THE COURT:
                                                             Why should they offer to put together a
           factual record for the bankruptcy court if it is a simple
           bankruptcy question and does not conflict with the federal
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           power laws?
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                                 MR. POWELL: With respect to the federal rejection
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           standard, your Honor?
THE COURT:
                                                             Yes. Why should they offer to do that if
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           this is a simple bankruptcy question?
           THE COURT: If their papers come into this mix, I think you ought to address it in any case.

MR. POWELL: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: It seems interesting the state of the
                                 MR. POWELL:
                                                               I can't speak for the FERC's intentions
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                                                            I will, your Honor.
It seems interesting that they want to
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           shape your conclusion for you but they don't want to step up to
           the plate and make it.
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                                                                With respect to jurisdiction, they do not
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                                 MR. POWELL:
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           want to step up to the plate. They do not want to supplant the
           Court's authority.
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                                 THE COURT:
                                                             They tell the Court what their authority
           is, do they not?
MR. POWELL:
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                                                             What their, FERC's, authority is? No. What the Court's authority is.
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                                 THE COURT:
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           MR. POWELL: Yes, that is true, your Honor, they did. They referred to the Mirant decision, and then they indicated what they planned to do with respect to jurisdiction.
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                                 THE COURT:
                                                           I think they go a little further than
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           that, sir.
           MR. POWELL: I will say, your Honor, that when we sought and obtained the TRO from Judge Lifland, that TRO is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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           still in place. There was a preliminary junction hearing
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           scheduled for days later, and the FERC, through the U.S. Attorney's office, has agreed to keep that in place through
           February 15th, knowing, your Honor, that the rejection hearing was set for tomorrow.
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                                 I want to talk about the rejection standard, the
           standard of rejection, which is the second grounds for the movants' motions to withdraw. You are correct that the FERC
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           order yesterday did weigh in on that issue. Let me say a
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           couple of things about that.
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First of all, the movants here, as grounds for

withdrawal, one of the reasons they would like your Honor to withdraw the reference is they would like the Mobil-Sierra standard to be applied to a rejection hearing. First, movants cite not one case that has ever applied that standard to a

rejection hearing, not one case.

Further, in yesterday's order, FERC itself made clear that it did not believe the Mobil-Sierra standard applied to rejection proceedings, because there is a difference between Page 14

rejection and termination, as they made clear in their order. With respect to the Mobil-Sierra standard, FERC doesn't think it applies, no cases have applied it, and therefore there is no conflict between the bankruptcy code and nonbankruptcy federal law.

FERC's order yesterday also discusses the rejection SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

standard adopted by the district court in Mirant. That standard is currently on appeal before the Fifth Circuit. More important, your Honor, that is not a conflict between the bankruptcy code and other federal laws warranting withdrawal. At most, your Honor, that is a conflict between the law of this circuit and the law of the Fifth Circuit. That is not the kind of conflict that satisfies Section 157(d).

In that respect, your Honor, that is why the FERC statement of position with respect to the standard yesterday is critical. No one, and movants don't cite any case to the contrary, has argued that Mobil-Sierra applies to rejection.

contrary, has argued that Mobil-Sierra applies to rejection.

With respect to the Mirant v. Orion issue -- by the way, Orion was applied to energy contracts in the NRG Energy case -- with respect to that issue, at most that is a conflict between circuits. The fact that the movants here would like to make new law in this circuit is not grounds for withdrawal under 157(d). That is why, your Honor, I believe that the FERC's action yesterday also demonstrates why withdrawal of reference with respect to the determination of the rejection standard also supports denial of that motion.

One other thing I want to address. The movants, in their papers and in argument this afternoon, referred to the district court's withdrawal of reference in Mirant. That is the only case that movants have cited in which a district court has withdrawn reference with respect to this issue. Notably, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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the Fifth Circuit reversed the district court's decision and, in reversing that decision as to jurisdiction, completely eviscerated the basis for the district court's withdrawal of reference to begin with.

Mirant made very clear, after a detailed analysis, that there is no exemption under section 365 for energy contracts regulated by the FERC and there was no conflict between the bankruptcy code and the Federal Power Act, and that the Federal Power Act does not preempt the bankruptcy court's jurisdiction here, because rejection does not impact the filed rate.

For both of those reasons, your Honor -- that there is no conflict with respect to jurisdiction here and that there is no conflict with respect to the standard of rejection -- we request that your Honor deny the motions to withdraw.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Does anybody need any time to reply?

MR. LUSKIN: Your Honor, Michael Luskin. I just wanted to make one technical point. The Attorney General of the State of California joins the positions made by Mr. Cunningham on behalf of the water resources department and the Electricity Oversight Board. We have nothing further to add to his argument.

MR. SHINDERMAN: Your Honor, Mark Shinderman of Munger Page 15

25 Tolles & Olson again. Your Honor, if I may be afforded three SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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minutes to respond to the points raised by Calpine?

THE COURT: If you stick to that.
MR. SHINDERMAN: Thank you, your Honor. seven specific points which I wish to handle. The first is that resolution of the rejection motion requires in the first instance a determination of what court and what standard should be applied. To answer those two questions, this Court must necessarily consider both the Federal Power Act and the bankruptcy code. So just to answer the predicate question requires the consideration of bankruptcy law and federal nonbankruptcy law such that withdrawal of the reference is mandatory under 28 U.S.C. 157(d).

Second, the debtor would ignore the public interest in this case, but the debtor hasn't told you what was implied in the papers, which is that if the debtor is free to reject these contracts and then sell the same power into the marketplace it is already selling to the same parties in the marketplace, ultimately the consumers, the public interest, will have to pay more money. That is why the commission said the public interest is relevant.

The third point I would like to make is the reason for debtor's filing. As your Honor stated, the time of the filing was curious. Your Honor, according to information that is publicly available, this company, the debtor, Calpine, had until January 22nd to pay back the money. So we think, as I SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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stated before, that certainly the presence of the California application to the commission certainly influenced the timing of the bankruptcy petition. And I would note that on the first day of the bankruptcy case, the debtor, on an ex parte basis, obtained a temporary restraining order against the commission from proceeding.

The fourth issue touched upon by the debtor is what significance should be afforded the guidance. On the one hand, the debtor says the guidance is very important because in the guidance the commission is abdicating -- I shouldn't say abdicating -- is willing to let the bankruptcy court proceed to a decision. But at the same time, the debtor turns around and says, but the conditions under which the commission wants to do that, to provide an opportunity for the public to be heard and for the commission to weigh in on that public interest, the debtor rejects.

On the one hand, the debtor would have adopted the guidance as being informative and influential because it informs deference to the bankruptcy court. On the other hand, the predicate to the deference, that the commission be allowed an opportunity to protect the public interest consistent with the Federal Power Act, should be ignored.

Your Honor, as we point out in the guidance, Mirant is not the standard adopted by any court in this circuit. The commission starts with the proposition that it is bound and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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therefore should follow Mirant. Second, Mirant also stands for the proposition that if what the debtor is trying to do is abrogate its contract so it can charge a higher rate, as is the case here, then the commission's jurisdiction is exclusive. The Fifth Circuit opinion contains the concession of Mirant that if it was just about abrogating rates so it could charge a different price or pay a different price, then the commission's jurisdiction would be absolute.

The debtor also established a fifth point, that there is no authority for the proposition that the Mobil-Sierra standard should be applied to rejection of an executory contract. The answer to that is very simple. When that issue was brought before this Court previously, this Court said, we have to defer to the absolute jurisdiction of the commission.

So you won't see any opinions that say the Mobil-Sierra standard should be applied to a bankruptcy court's

Mobil-Sierra standard should be applied to a bankruptcy court's decision to reject an executory contract for the purchase of power, because in any situation that that would have arisen, reference was withdrawn and/or the court paid deference to the exclusive jurisdiction of the commission.

Two more points. Curiously, absent from the debtor's position is any adoption of the standard or the interest that the commission believes it is bound to protect under its jurisdiction.

Finally, I would note one issue that this Court would SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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have to consider as a predicate to moving forward is whether or not the commission has the power to relinquish the jurisdiction which this Court and others and the commission in prior cases has said is absolute. It is an issue that requires resolution.

Finally, the your Honor, the debtor ended its presentation by stating that there was only one authority for the proposition that in considering motions to reject purchase power contracts, a reference must be withdrawn. That is the Mirant case. Conversely, the debtor doesn't point to any case where a motion to withdraw the reference was denied.

Furthermore, the only reason one could characterize the Fifth Circuit as eviscerating standards for withdrawal of the reference in the future is because the Fifth Circuit has set forth the standard that should guide all future courts within the Fifth Circuit in the rejection decision, a modification of what would otherwise be applied by the debtor in the bankruptcy court in this case.

in the bankruptcy court in this case.
So, your Honor, wrapping this all up and bringing it back to the beginning, the predicate to the rejection motion is what forum and what standard gets applied. To resolve those two questions, a court must necessary consider the interplay between the bankruptcy code and the Federal Power Act such that withdrawal of the reference is mandatory.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, Jeff Powell for the debtors. May I be heard?

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THE COURT: Briefly.
MR POWELL: Briefly ves

MR. POWELL: Briefly, yes, sir. Three quick points. The grounds for the movants' withdrawal motion is that there is a conflict. The FERC spoke yesterday and made it clear that they do not have jurisdiction to get involved in the Page 17

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rejection issue and that there is no conflict. The FERC has spoken here and indicated its intentions: Namely, it does not intend to act. That should resolve the jurisdiction argument, the claimed conflict, raised by these parties. That is point

Point two is the FERC did not abdicate its jurisdiction, your Honor, not even close to it. The FERC said it did not have jurisdiction. It did not abdicate something that it made clear it does not have.

Third, several of the attorneys here have talked about supply considerations and perhaps rate considerations.

THE COURT: Does the Court have the power to tell the FERC what their jurisdiction is, as opposed to FERC attempting to tell the Court what their jurisdiction is?

MR. POWELL: I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?

THE COURT: Does the Court have the power to tell the

FERC what their jurisdiction is, as opposed to the FERC attempting, as they did in their letter, to tell the Court what their jurisdiction is?

> MR. POWELL: I don't believe that the Court, or the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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movants by a withdrawal motion, have the power to force the FERC to get involved in this decision.

THE COURT: That wasn't the question.

MR. POWELL: I must have misunderstood your question, your Honor

THE COURT: Does the Court have the power to tell the FERC what their jurisdiction is?
MR. POWELL: No, sir.

No, sir. Who does? THE COURT:

MR. POWELL: Who does? I believe the FERC does and

the --

THE COURT: FERC decides their own jurisdiction? MR. POWELL: And of course the courts of appeals, your

Honor, under the regulatory framework.

The third point is that these claims of concern about supply and rate considerations, your Honor, were made in the complaint to the FERC. The FERC was aware of those concerns before it issued its order yesterday. More important, and last, those concerns have nothing to do with the issue before your Honor, which is Section 157 withdrawal. If movants wish to make those arguments, they can make those arguments where they should make them, which is before the bankruptcy court,

your Honor.

(Recess)

Thank you. THE COURT: What time is the hearing tomorrow morning SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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before the bankruptcy court? Is it morning? What time tomorrow?

MR. POWELL: Yes, sir. 10 a.m.
THE COURT: We will take a brief recess. Then I will inform you whether I will decide the motion right now or I will issue an opinion by tomorrow morning in time for your hearing before the bankruptcy court. If you will indulge us for a few minutes, I will come back and tell you when it will issue.

> THE COURT: Counsel, I have considered your oral Page 18

arguments carefully. The Court has reviewed your papers. are prepared to give you a decision now.

The issues involved in this case are complex and involve the delicate separation of powers in the United States. Resolution of the underlying rejection motion requires substantial and material consideration of the interaction of federal law and bankruptcy law that require significant interpretation, including but not limited to what forum has the authority to reject FERC-related wholesale energy contracts and

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whether the business judgment or public interest standard should apply. As such, the Court must withdraw the reference to the bankruptcy court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 157.

The Court finds that neither the Fifth Circuit decision in Mirant nor the FERC's order providing interim guidance resolves the issue. The former perhaps clarifies the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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614rsoum law in the Fifth Circuit, while the latter has no power to dictate the jurisdiction of or standards to be applied in the district court. This is so notwithstanding the fact that the FERC order seeks to enlarge this Court's jurisdiction or that its recommendation as to the application of the public interest

standard may be wise.

The separation of powers dictates this Court's decision, and inasmuch, the motion to withdraw the reference as

to the motion of the debtors for entry of an order authorizing debtors to reject the energy contracts is granted.

Counsel, I believe that concludes our business at hand. There may be subsequent applications or conferences. After deliberations amongst yourselves, you may consult with my deputy clerk. Thank you. Good evening. Have a safe trip home. The court will stand in recess.

(Adj ourned)

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